



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

The Geology of the Lake District and the Scenery as Influenced by Geological Structure. By J. E. MARR. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1916. Pp. 220, figs. 51, map in pocket.

The English Lake District is well adapted to call forth the interest of the geological student by reason of the variety of its geological structure and the significance of its physical features. As an increasing number of those interested in geology visit it each year, and the need of a special treatise upon its geologic features has come to be felt, the author has prepared a condensed account of the geology of this picturesque area.

The Lake District proper is composed of Lower Paleozoic strata, but its borders are formed of a roughly annular girdle of newer strata, partly of Carboniferous age, but partly belonging to the Permian and Triassic. The Lower Paleozoic rocks were profoundly affected by the great Caledonian orogenic disturbance at the close of the Silurian. Great overthrusts of the Scottish Highland type appear to have developed here also, though the author considers "lag fault" as an alternative hypothesis in the explanation of the observed phenomena.

The last third of the book describes and discusses the critical features of the Pleistocene ice sheet, which, by its erosive and depositional work, has contributed so much to the beauty and interest of this celebrated region.

R. T. C.

Origin of the Iron Ores at Kiruna. By REGINALD A. DALY. Vetenskapliga och praktiska Undersökningar. Lappland. Anordnade af Loussavaara—Körunavaara Aktiebolag. Geology No. 5. Stockholm, 1915. Pp. 1-30, figs. 4.

Professor Daly, thoroughly familiar with the writings of Geijer, Stutzer, and others, has made a short field study of the Kiruna district, particularly of the nature and origin of the numerous small inclusions of iron ore scattered through the quartz porphyry which forms the hanging wall of the ore bodies. These are commonly held to be xenolithic inclusions derived from an older invisible ore body, but the writer concludes, as a result of his field study, that the ore inclusions represent so many frozen-in units of differentiation modified in part by later resorption. The ore bodies are believed to have formed by the gravitative assemblage of similar units at the base of the quartz porphyry. Geijer has emphasized the view that both the iron ores and quartz porphyry are of extrusive origin. Professor Daly, following Stutzer,